

planation of it was offered. In answer to questions bearing upon that point, General Corbin said: "I have not the slightest information as to the reasons General Shafter had for beginning the bombardment at the hour he names, but it was probably because he was ready just at that time. You can speculate about that as well as I can."

Information received by the war department during the few days of truce indicates that he has materially strengthened his position. During the past week he has received reinforcements of both artillery and infantry. Randolph's battery of twenty-four guns, which left Key West last Tuesday at midnight, is now in position before Santiago; and, as one of the war department officials expressed it, "When those long Toms of Randolph's begin to talk, something will happen in Santiago."

General Shafter has nearly fifty siege guns and a large number of seven-inch mortars, besides light artillery, at his disposal. These guns, taken in connection with the work that can be done by the fleet, will, it is believed, carry terror and destruction to Santiago.

Anxiety has been expressed by the war department officials as to whether General Shafter had a sufficient force to prevent the evacuation of Santiago by the enemy. This anxiety was allayed about half past 12 to-night by the receipt of dispatches from General Shafter.

The belief is held by the best informed officials that General Tora, the Spanish commander, will surrender when he finds it will be impossible for him to evacuate the city. Upon what grounds this belief is based could not be ascertained, but that information to that effect is in the hands of the war officials there is no doubt.

General Shafter's dispatch to-night shows that he is engaged now in strengthening his position and to-morrow will follow up his operations with a final assault upon the city.

The news of the bombardment came at the close of a busy Sunday in the war department. Previous to the receipt of this dispatch, the secretary of war had heard twice from General Shafter. In the early morning came a telegram saying that he had ridden over the American lines and was gratified at their condition. A second dispatch said that the lines were impregnable, thus removing any fear of a successful sortie, by the Spanish troops should the maneuver of this kind be attempted. Both telegrams, which also emphasized the fact that General Shafter's physical condition had greatly improved, were promptly shown to the president and occasioned him considerable gratification.

When questioned as to whether he believed that there had been a bombardment of the city, General Corbin replied: "You know as much about it as I do. I have kept nothing back. I should say, however, that the firing to-day was but the preliminary to the more serious business of to-morrow."

This being the case, the attempt to take the city will probably be made to-day.

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BEFORE SANTIAGO, Saturday, July 10, 6 p. m.—Everything on the firing line is now ready for the commencement of hostilities. In case the Spanish generals do not surrender, the dynamite gun, which has been in position for several days, is now in better working order than at the time of the battle of San Juan, and it is predicted that its charges, consisting of twenty pounds of gunpowder and gelatin, will work havoc in the Spanish trenches when it opens fire.

Twelve mortars in one battery are mounted and ready for use, and they are relied upon to do effective work in shelling the city.

Three batteries of artillery are now posted on El Paso ridge, 2,400 yards from the town, and the Capron and Grimes batteries are 1,500 yards to the north of the road in rear of General Lawton's division. In firing, the field guns will be compelled to shell the town over the heads of our men, but the artillery officers say it can be safely done without injury to our soldiers. The dynamite gun has been so placed that it will be able to enfilade the Spanish lines.

On the other hand, during the truce, which, so far as regards the continuing of preparations for defense or attack, has been no truce whatever, the Spaniards have not been idle. They have been mounting guns and some of these are of much heavier caliber than any the American army can bring into play. Some of their guns are of antiquated pattern and not capable of much damage, but others are very different and capable of excellent work. One seven-inch gun which had so perfect a range, during the battle of San Juan, of many ridges occupied by the American troops, has been located with special care by the American gunners, and it will be the recipient of much attention when hostilities reopen.

General Bates' division, which holds the extreme left of the line, moved forward to-day to a new position, 400 yards in advance of its former line. It was, since the battle of San Juan, planted along the edge of a precipitous ravine, the walls of which are about eighty feet high. This ravine is about 700 yards long and about 400 wide. General Bates has now moved the Twentieth

infantry to the side of the ravine nearest Santiago and placed the Third Infantry, which, with the Twentieth, forms his brigade, at right angles to the line of the Twentieth. The extreme left of his line, which is the extreme left of the American army, is about opposite the upper end of Santiago harbor and from four to six miles from the coast line.

When hostilities are opened by the bombardment, great things are expected from the navy. Admiral Sampson is quoted throughout the army as saying that he will drop one shell into the city every five minutes, and if that is not sufficient to do the work he will drop one into the city every two minutes. This fire, in addition to what the land forces will turn in, it is thought, will be sufficient to reduce the Spaniards to a point where they will surrender.

SIBONEY, CUBA, July 8.—General Shafter to-day expressed himself as satisfied with the preparations that have been made for the attack upon Santiago. He carefully inspected the lines and appeared to have entirely recovered his health. He certainly was in good spirits. He presented a commanding appearance as he rode along the lines, seated upon a large bay horse, the one which first conveyed him to the front after the landing of the troops at Balquid and Soel, after the ambuscading of the rough riders.

The general will not see his headquarters on the Segura until the city of Santiago has been captured.

Garcia and Rabi now occupy positions on the right of Lawton's division.

Sixteen large siege guns have been placed in position on the right of El Paso. They were placed there only after there had been some hard work put on the roads leading to the place. These roads have been in a most frightful condition, but the members of the Seventy-first New York and the Thirty-fourth Michigan regiments have worked manfully, and they were soon gotten into such a condition that it was possible to move the heavy pieces over them with comparatively little difficulty.

In the center of the line is the dynamite gun of the rough riders, which is in charge of Hallet Aleop Barrows, of New York, and which was temporarily disabled during the fight of a week ago. In addition there have been placed on the right eight mortars, which are capable of most deadly execution.

The enemy is to make an attempt to enfilade the trenches. It has been discovered that opposite the left wing of the American army three Spanish guns have been placed. These will have a sweep at the positions of the Second United States Infantry, but the Spanish gunners will be picked off by the American sharpshooters, who have been instructed to give their entire attention to them.

Acts of bravery on the part of Cubans continue.

Thursday night a party of them entered the Spanish line on the west of Santiago and seized some cattle, which they coolly proceeded to drive off. The animals were slaughtered for the Americans and a milk cow presented to General Shafter. The programme for the attack is understood to be a naval bombardment from a position off Aguadores. It is said that there will be no infantry charge.

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF JURAGUA, Saturday, July 10, 9 p. m.—The surrender of Santiago was formally offered by the Spanish commander, General Tora, to-day, but the conditions attached caused a prompt refusal of the offer by General Shafter. The negotiations, however, resulted in the extension of the armistice until noon Sunday.

General Tora's proposal contemplated the immediate surrender of the city, but he insisted that his army be permitted to march away under arms and with flying colors, and declared that he would fight to the last ditch unless the conditions were accepted.

General Shafter replied that nothing but unconditional surrender would be considered by him, but he consented to cable the Spanish offer to Washington. In the meantime extending the armistice.

It was shortly before noon to-day when a little group of Spanish officers, under a flag of truce, came out from under the yellow wall of the besieged city and slowly made its way toward the American line. A detail was sent to meet them and they were escorted to comfortable quarters, while the letter from General Tora was carried to General Shafter's tent, two miles from the front. The letter was couched in the kindly courteous terms characteristic of such communications, and was brief as possible. It bore the signature of General Tora, who commands at Santiago since General Linares was wounded, and stated that he was prepared to surrender the city, provided his army would be permitted to capitulate, "with honor." This, he explained, meant that the Spanish forces should be unmolested and go in any direction they wished, with arms and flying colors.

The letter concluded with the bold statement that surrender under any other terms was an impossibility and would not be considered.

General Shafter immediately cabled the facts to Washington and sent to General Tora a refusal of his proposal, but added that he would communicate with his government and would extend the informal armistice until Sunday at noon.

It is deemed probable that the truce may extend even beyond the time designated, as the offer of General Tora to surrender on any terms is regarded as an indication that the Spanish commander has decided upon surrender upon the best terms obtainable.

The general condition of the health of the American troops is excellent, but the water supply is poor and a number of cases of malarial fever have developed. No deaths have resulted, however, and in nearly all the instances the fever has been broken up by a liberal use of quinine. The hardships of the campaign and the fears of possible attacks of fever have rid the army in the field and on the coast of non-combatants, with the exception of a few newspaper correspondents, who have been on the ground since the American warships appeared off Santiago and who constitute the only force able to report the progress of the war, with the assistance of the dispatch boat service.

The second fleet of transports arrived off Juragua this morning, bearing 2,500 troops, including a large detachment of artillery. If the peace negotiations fail, these heavy guns will be a most valuable addition to the artillery now in the field, and it is expected that they will be rushed forward to the front. The new troops will be landed to-morrow and pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The days of temporary peace are being utilized by both armies in strengthening their defenses. The Americans have strongly entrenched themselves, and the artillery now at the front has been placed in a strong position behind earthworks, and will be able to cover the advance of the troops much more effectively than during the previous engagement.

The feeling is strong among officers and men that Santiago will surrender without further fighting.

The wounded in the hospitals are being well cared for and, in almost every instance, are recovering rapidly.

**CAPTAIN CLARK'S REPORT.**

Thinks That but for the Oregon the Cristobal Colon Would Have Escaped.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

OFF GUANTANAMO, Saturday, July 10.—Captain Clark, of the United States battleship Oregon, which did such remarkable work at the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba, that resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, says, in his official report of the engagement to Rear Admiral Sampson:

"The Spanish fleet turned to the westward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was an almost continuous flight of projectiles over the ship, but when our line was fairly engaged the enemy's fire became defective. As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to the westward, we opened at full speed with the determination of carrying out to the utmost our instructions: 'If the enemy tries to escape, the ships must close and engage him as soon as possible and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore.'"

"We soon passed all of our vessels except the Brooklyn. At first we used only the main battery, but when it was discovered that the enemy's torpedo boats were following the fleet, we opened our rapid fire guns at full speed with the determination of carrying out to the utmost our instructions: 'If the enemy tries to escape, the ships must close and engage him as soon as possible and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore.'"

"As we ranged up near the sternmost of their ships he headed for the beach, evidently on fire. We fired her as we passed, and on the next day he was seen, firing our starboard guns as they were brought to bear; and before we had fairly abeam him, too, was making for the beach. The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our rapid fire had increased to sixteen knots and the Vizcaya was soon sent to the shore in flames.

"Only the Cristobal Colon was left, and for a time seemed as if she might escape. But when we opened with our forward turret guns and the Brooklyn followed, the Colon began to edge in toward the coast and her destruction was assured. As she struck the beach her flag went down.

"The Brooklyn sent a boat to her, and when the admiral caught up with the New York, Texas and Vixen, the Cristobal Colon was taken possession of. I cannot speak in too high terms of the hearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found the Oregon had rushed to the front and was hurrying to a succession of conflicts with the enemy's vessels, if they could not overtake our own, the enthusiasm was intense. As these Spanish vessels were so much more heavily armored than the Brooklyn, they might have concentrated upon, and overwhelmed her."

"Consequently, I am persuaded that, but for the officers and men on the Oregon, who steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied her batteries, the Cristobal Colon, and perhaps the Vizcaya, would have escaped."

**BROOKE'S ORDER WORKS WELL.**

A Quiet Sunday at Chikamauga and Chattanooga—All the Soldiers Closed.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 10.—The beneficial effect of General Brooke's recent order limiting the number of men to be allowed permits to leave camp at one time to two from each company was noticeable to-day in the orderly quiet of the day. The order, which was issued at Chattanooga, a provost guard did duty at Lytle, and all saloons and disorderly places were kept hermetically sealed. No soldiers were allowed at Lytle without passes, and as a consequence it was a quiet Sunday in the big camp. All the saloons in Chattanooga, which, for the past two Sundays, have been wide open, were closed, and the city authorities, who look upon the peace of Chattanooga, although the streets were crowded a large portion of the day with soldiers.

Services were held in the twenty-two Christian churches in the city, and the proclamation of President McKinley, suggesting that prayers for peace be offered by all ministers, was observed. From every pulpit in Chattanooga to-day prayers for peace were offered, and the whole community was united in a prayer for peace.

Masses were said by Catholic clergymen during the day at the park. Three Catholic priests and a number of nuns, who were in the city, took part in the services. Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Rev. Dr. Belford and Father Chrysothem, the latter having been engaged in work for many years in the West Indies. These three ministers will remain with the army and go with them to the front when they are moved.

## VERY PESSIMISTIC

MADRID OFFICIALS CAN SEE NOTHING TO HOPE FOR.

PEACE IDEA IS PREDOMINANT

CABINET LIKELY TO COHERE UNTIL THE WAR IS ENDED.

It is believed that negotiations will be commenced immediately after the fall of Santiago, which is regarded as inevitable.

MADRID, July 10.—Information received from the reliable sources is to the effect that the darkest pessimism pervades Madrid officialdom. The helplessness of the war is finally recognized, and the peace idea now seems to predominate in the cabinet, and negotiations are considered urgent. The cabinet is likely to cohere until peace is secured.

It is now recognized that Santiago de Cuba is completely beleaguered and cannot hold out, owing to the lack of provisions and munitions of war. It is considered certain that the Americans will blockade Cuban and Porto Rican ports, cutting off their supplies, while the authorities are convinced that the long and bitter struggle for the peninsula, there is no confidence felt that the powers will interfere, even if defenseless seaports are bombarded, and, therefore, what measures of defense are possible are being taken as rapidly as possible.

Marshal Martinez Campos, in the course of an interview at San Sebastian, said it was impossible that negotiations for peace should be entered upon by the Spanish and American governments for the reason that the time was not yet ripe. He had always advocated reforms for Cuba since 1890, but not autonomy. He fully recognized that autonomy had been the cause of the island war and partly because it had been granted too late. In 1890, he said, the late Senor Canovas, when premier, had proposed to the queen regent to grant autonomy to the island, but he was not granted it.

General Campos denied a remark attributed to him that he was less concerned at the loss of the Cristobal Colon than at the position of the queen regent.

"I believe," he declared, "that Spain and the monarchy are intimately connected, but I am first of all a Spaniard. My affection for the queen regent is great, but my affection for my country is greater."

El Imparcial says the Carlists are a great source of anxiety to the government. It says that the Carlists are a great source of anxiety to the government. It says that the Carlists are a great source of anxiety to the government. It says that the Carlists are a great source of anxiety to the government.

El Liberal says that peace is impossible if the United States claims possession of Cuba. "The Spanish army is determined to repel any invasion," he says, "but the armistice to exist, there would be 20,000 soldiers, fully resolved to uphold the Spanish flag and to reject peace."

"In the event of the Spanish soldiers quitting the island," says El Imparcial, "the war would be continued by its inhabitants who do not wish to become Yankees."

PARIS, July 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says:

"The end is impatiently awaited, even the government no longer attempting to conceal the fact that it desires the speedy conclusion of the war. The partisans of Don Carlos are making no secret of their intention to rise if the terms upon which peace is conducted should entail a loss of territory."

"General Blanes cables that it will be impossible for reinforcements to reach Santiago in time to aid in the defense, the Spanish government having been unable to supply of food and ammunition, unless the garrison attempts a desperate sortie."

The Temps, commenting upon the foregoing dispatch from its Madrid correspondent, says:

"What should decide neutral cabinets to give wise counsels to Madrid is not only the fact that the latest developments of the war have seriously changed the complexion of the situation, which was already grave enough for Spain, but the further fact that there are trustworthy indications of a beginning of a reaction in favor of peace in official circles."

LONDON, July 11.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"All the talk of peace seems, up to the present, to have led to no tangible results. No doubt, however, it has opened up an opportunity to negotiate with the United States, were the signs propitious, but there are so many circumstances to be considered, that it is difficult to see the possibility of drift and waiting for something to turn up would continue until Santiago has fallen."

The fall of Santiago will convince the most sanguine of the hopelessness of the struggle, and will give the government the desired opportunity at least to suggest an armistice for the decision of terms. Circumstances, however, that its absolute calculation to the effect that the war is virtually ended and that the government has actually opened peace negotiations, but they cannot be verified.

A detailed account has been published of Spain's naval losses—twenty-one warships and twenty-one merchantmen, as against practically no losses on the American side. This tends to convince the most rabid war advocates, and as for a long time past, the whole commercial and industrial interests of Spain are bringing strong influence to bear in favor of peace.

Every day that passes without disturbances strengthens the peace party. It is believed, however, that there is a strong undercurrent in favor of continuing the war, and the attitude of the Carlists and Republicans causes anxiety. A mysterious, blacklegged, unsigned manifesto appeared in the leading squares of Madrid to-day (Sunday), bearing the municipal stamp and head, Gloria Victus, with an angel supporting a dead, naked soldier.

"The manifesto contains an eloquent appeal from Spanish mothers, calling for the regeneration of the country only with the aid of each of the warring parties. It is signed by 'the mothers of Spain,' and is distributed throughout Spain, and it is attracting considerable attention."

The whole of Admiral Camara's squadron, with the exception of the Pelayo and the San Augustin, which are waiting at Port Said for a transfer of coal, is now en route for Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of the Times, commenting on the growth of the peace sentiment, says:

"Facts have begun to be recognized, and calculations are being published showing the loss of each of the warring parties. The statistics dispel all illusions and prove that the final results cannot be doubted. The only question remaining is as to the most opportune moment for opening peace negotiations."

"Senor Silveira's organ, El Tiempo, puts it very plainly: 'If there be anyone who still hopes that, after the destruction of our squadron, Cuba can be for Spain, anything but an amphitheater where martyrs

of our army will astonish the world by their sufferings and heroism, let him say it aloud. For our part, we know nobody who has any doubts on the subject.'"

"Some sanguine people still imagine that America may yet be sickened of war; but they have been reminded that the Americans also have a national amour propre, and that, if defeated, they will insist on taking their revenge before negotiation. In that case, war would be the antagonist who should first be completely exhausted."

The correspondent then refers to influence countering the peace sentiment, such as the feeling of the army on the subject, and says:

"The Carlist organs recommend fighting to the death. All things considered, I should say peace is in sight, but it is still a long way off. As to its approaching or receding in the immediate future, much will depend upon the attitude of the American government and press. Nothing has fostered peace tendencies more than the recent generous recognition by the Americans in official dispatches and newspaper articles of the fine soldierly qualities of their antagonists. Nothing has so much as men who formerly used very different language, 'these Americans are people with whom we can make war, or even, perhaps, peace.'"

The press of all the Continental cities is most actively discussing the prospects of peace, propagating various rumors to the general effect that the negotiations are to be 'little profits.'"

The Russian papers are very bitter in characterizing the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet as 'brutal' slaughter, and give the Russian army a mild scolding for the kind of new explosive machine or bomb, contrary to international law.

The busiest discussion of all, so far as America is concerned, occupies the German press. Their tone is entirely milder than Ambassador White's Fourth of July speech at Leipzig, but the papers are unable to refrain from the belittling criticisms of the American army.

The National Zeitung, however, publishes a serious and interesting article on the naval aspects of the war, and draws the conclusion that the importance of machinery has been fully demonstrated. It says: 'The Spaniards were defeated by the superior firing guns of the Americans. The battle shows that only machine guns and accurate shooting are of any account in naval warfare.'"

The writer of this article expects that 'all nations will profit by this lesson,' and concludes with the expression of the opinion that the world's strongest military nation is of little account as a power in the world unless provided with a powerful and adequate fleet.

## CARGO OF THE CHEROKEE

List of the Sick and Wounded Officers Whom She Brought From Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Another grim reminder of the dark side of the war came to the war department to-day in the shape of a list, telegraphed from Tampa, of the wounded and sick officers brought into that port yesterday on the transport Cherokee of the Siboney. It is a list of the names of enlisted men, but this may follow shortly.

The surgeon general will consult the medical officers now at Tampa as to the disposition of the injured, and it is probable that such of them as are able to bear further transportation will be brought North, where they will be surrounded by the better conditions than exist at the temporary and crowded Southern hospitals.

The list of the wounded and sick officers brought by the Cherokee is as follows:

Captain John Bigelow, Jr., g. s. thigh and calf of left leg.  
Lieutenant M. H. Barnum, g. s. right hip.  
First Lieutenant G. H. Godfrey, g. s. scalp.  
Lieutenant E. L. Thirteenth infantry, g. s. left knee.  
First Lieutenant W. M. Wassell, g. s. left cheek and neck, also left hand.  
Lieutenant W. S. Wood, Ninth cavalry, g. s. right cheek and throat.  
Captain J. E. Bret, g. s. right elbow.  
Lieutenant H. L. Kinnison, g. s. left breast and elbow.  
Lieutenant H. G. Lyon, g. s. right hip.  
Captain A. C. Ducat, g. s. both thighs.  
Lieutenant W. H. Simmons, g. s. right arm.  
Lieutenant R. E. Spencer, g. s. right leg and left hand.  
Captain Lassiter, g. s. right side.

The following are sick:

General S. B. M. Young.  
Captain A. H. Hays.  
Captain S. F. Allen.  
Lieutenant C. M. Baitman.  
Lieutenant C. H. Patten.  
Lieutenant F. W. Lewis.  
Captain Robert S. French.  
Major J. N. Coo.  
Captain Dwight Gallinger.  
Lieutenant W. C. Hays.  
Lieutenant C. B. Humphreys.  
Lieutenant F. Perkins.  
All these are sick from effect of heat, but are doing well.

## GOLD COMING DOWN.

Twenty Miners From Klondike Bring \$70,000—Yukon Higher Than It Has Been For Years Before.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Twenty miners from the Yukon placers at Manok, Alaska, City, San Francisco, arrived here to-day on the schooner Hattie L. Phillips from St. Michael's. The returning prospectors, who bring about \$70,000 with them, have been in Alaska from one to twenty-five years. Half of the party will return to work their claims.

These Yukon miners include: J. H. Ellis, Chicago; F. E. Haller, Detroit; W. F. Pinkham, Boston; Joseph Bird, Baltimore, and P. Hardie, Williamsport, Pa. The passengers from Dawson are confident that the output of Dawson will run over \$2,000,000. Manok will produce not less than \$300,000. Circle City will also contribute in no small degree to the total product from the Alaska placers.

The Yukon is said to be higher than has been known for years, and overflows its banks at Manok, where a number of miners were washed away by the flood. One of the passengers from Manok, Ernest Claxton, of San Francisco, reports that word had reached Manok that the little river steamer, Governor Stillman, had been totally wrecked at Kuskequim, and her passengers had lost all of their provisions and outfits in the disaster. For thirty-six hours after the boat was wrecked the passengers were compelled to remain in the trees lining the river banks until the flood subsided enough to allow them to reach a place of safety.

At the time the Hattie L. Phillips sailed four schooners were lying about St. Michael's ready to receive the outgoing miners, and loaded with other passengers who were ready to take their places in the river camps.

The Hattie L. Phillips brought the sad news of the death of the Manok train of Victor F. Maudslow, of New York, who was United States consul to Annaburg, Saxony, during the first administration of President Cleveland. Maudslow attempted to cross the portage from Unalaklik to Kaltag, bound for the Yukon, and was killed by a bear.

The Spaniards were decimated by the superior firing guns of the Americans. The battle shows that only machine guns and accurate shooting are of any account in naval warfare.

The writer of this article expects that 'all nations will profit by this lesson,' and concludes with the expression of the opinion that the world's strongest military nation is of little account as a power in the world unless provided with a powerful and adequate fleet.

## THE BLUE AND GRAY UNITE.

Veterans of Both Armies of the Civil War Take Part in Patriotic Services.

Veterans of the blue and the gray united yesterday evening in special patriotic and religious services at the Second Presbyterian church.

"Praying and Fighting" were the significant words at the head of the neatly printed programme which bore on one cover an American flag in colors, and on the other the words "The Blue and Gray Unite." The title of the address by the pastor, Rev. H. A. Jenkins, was "The Blue and Gray Unite."

A thirty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteer militia during the late war. Judge D. McCue, commander of the Blue and Gray unit, talked on the "Amenities of War," relating many incidents showing the kindness and sympathy of the blue and gray soldiers toward each other.

The programme was a most interesting one, and the music was well suggestive of the particular nature of the meeting, and everyone present felt as he stood to receive the pastor's benediction that the once alienated elements of the republic were being knitted closer and closer together.

## FELL INTO A CISTERN.

A. H. Mendenhall, of Lincoln, Neb., Meets Death in a Peculiar Manner.

LINCOLN, NEB., July 10.—A. H. Mendenhall, vice president of the State Journal company, fell into a cistern, and was drowned, at 4 o'clock this morning and was drowned. He left his bed to examine the condition of the cistern and was too weak to maintain his balance. During the past year Mr. Mendenhall has been receiving treatment for general paresis, which physicians considered incurable. Mental and physical suffering had been great. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned by the coroner's jury. Mr. Mendenhall had been in Lincoln twenty-five years. He was born at Liberty, O. He began his newspaper career as a reporter on the Lincoln Transcript and later secured an interest in the Lincoln Journal. In 1876 he became one of the owners of the State Journal of this city.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly and enthusiastically. They are small and easy to take.

## A Sunday of Sightseeing.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The delegates to the National Educational Association spent to-day sight-seeing. Several of them spent the morning at the National Academy of Sciences, and the afternoon at the Smithsonian Institution.

"Save the baby's mind the house the furniture or anything else; only save the baby! This is the distinct of every mother who hopes some day to be a mother ought to realize that the health and perhaps the very life of her prospective little one is put in peril by everything which weakens or impairs her own physical condition."

Every mother should take the strength-giving, health-giving support of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives elastic endurance to the special organs and nerve centers involved in motherhood. It makes the mother perfectly safe and comparatively painless. It fortifies the system against relapse, promotes abundant nourishment for the child and increases its natural constitutional vigor.

It is the only medicine devised expressly by an educated, experienced physician to cure the weakness and disease of the feminine organism. No other preparation accomplishes this purpose with such scientific thoroughness and permanence.

## NEWS IN HAVANA.

INTEREST CENTERED IN SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

LA LUCHA VERY OPTIMISTIC

SAYS IT WILL NOT BE DIFFICULT TO WHIP THE YANKEES.

Only a Question of Obtaining Provisions and Ammunition—Colonial Government Intends to Resist Army of Invasion to the Last Ditch.

(From a Spanish Correspondent.)

HAVANA, Saturday, July 10.—To-day all interest is concentrated upon the situation at Santiago, and the public are anxiously awaiting the outcome of events there. It is announced that the bombardment of Santiago will begin to-morrow.

La Lucha, in its editorial column to-day, says: "The actual problem confronting Spain is the easiest the nation has in all her history, although at first sight appears most difficult and complex. It is not necessary to employ in its solution either slyness or the expenditure of many millions for a great defense, as has been required in other wars. It is only a question of resistance, which can be sustained if the Spaniards have only provisions and ammunition. To beat the Yankees in Cuba needs only 300 or 400 men for a period of two or three years. The cost which signifies to our neighbors is greater than 100 islands of Cuba is worth to them."

The colonial government will give its unconditional support to an active and energetic campaign against the American forces, adopting all means at their command to repel the invaders.

On July 1, 1898, sailors and officers of the different ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet, including the Albatros, the Albatros, and the Albatros, arrived at Santiago. They reported that all the crews of the warships Albatros, Quintero and Infanta de Maria Teresa were killed or wounded. All the officers of the Santiago garrison, in spite of the bloody engagements already fought, and the prospect of to-morrow's